



General Hooker on the porch of which General Joe Hooker sat while Jackson marched around his command.

BY FRANK J. MCCARTHY JR.

“SUNDAY MORNING, April 30 1862, Lee went with Jackson to a religious service, attended by a throng of soldiers. . . . That evening, on both sides of the Rappahannock, regimental adjutants were beginning to put together the returns of the personnel of the army, due on the 30th.”

Douglas Southall Freeman's R. E. Lee, Vol. II, p. 106.

This morning, exactly 72 years later, a throng of Virginia Military Institute cadets clad in Confederate gray will attend services at the Lexington churches of which Lee and Jackson were members. Tonight their regimental adjutant will begin to work on his personnel report, due on the 30th, for on May 2, 1865, "Stonewall" Jackson's men will march again!

The occasion, of course, is the re-enactment next Thursday of the battle of Chancellorsville, which will be staged by the National Park Service in conjunction with the Fredericksburg National Battlefield Park Association. Members of an ad hoc committee headed by Frank M. Stanger of Fredericksburg have been planning the celebration for several months. The materialization of their plans will bring to thousands of spectators a vivid reproduction of one of "Stonewall" Jackson's most brilliant military

operations, representing a part of Jackson's campaign, will be opposed by a detachment of the fleet marine force at

Quantico, representing the Federal troops commanded by General Joseph Hooker.

The Chancellorsville event will not mark the first meeting of these two military bodies in battle array; a number of years ago the marines represented Sigel's Federal artillery when the cadets re-enacted the famous charge of their corps at New Market. Major-General John Archer Lejeune, commandant of the Marine Corps at the time of the New Market celebration, was an "ex officio Yankee," but his present position as superintendent of V. M. I. swings him over to the "rebel" side for the Chancellorsville engagement.

### Lee Left Execution of Plans to Jackson

**H**ISTORICALLY, the Chancellorsville campaign covered a period of several days. General Hooker was moving toward Richmond, and General Lee, with a force decidedly inferior in numbers, was holding Fredericksburg against probable Federal advances.

After the discussion of a number of possible plans, Lee and Jackson met late in the afternoon of May 1 for what proved to be their final consultation. In spite of a situation which naturally placed Lee on the defensive, he indicated to "Stonewall" that he planned to take the offensive. Jackson was highly pleased, for as early as April 30 he had suggested attacking Hooker.

Lee had only to indicate the direction in which Jackson was to proceed. The Federal forces were located in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, 14 miles north-

The success of the attack depended almost entirely upon the surprise element, for the plan left Lee with only 14,000 soldiers between Hooker and Fredericksburg.

Lee left the execution of the movement to Jackson, and after the battle he wrote to his wounded lieutenant-general attributing its success to that executive.

It was 7 o'clock the morning of May 2 when Jackson started his march around Hooker's flank. General Lee was present for the departure, and he was heard to remark, as Jackson swung into the column behind his leading regiments, "Such an executive officer the sun never shone on. I have but to show him my design, and I know that if it can be done, it will be done. No need for me to send or watch him. Straight as the needle to the pole he advanced to the execution of my purpose."

### "V. M. I. to Be Heard From Today."

**B**EFORE "Stonewall" Jackson joined the column, however, he uttered the remark that established definitely his regard for V. M. I. men as soldiers. After all the orders for the march had been given, and after the troops had started to move, Jackson said:

"The Virginia Military Institute will be heard from today."

The full significance of this remark is seldom understood.

For 10 years before the war started Jackson had been professor of natural and experimental philosophy and field artillery tactics at the institute. Although the cadets were not present as a corps at Chancellorsville, Jackson realized that practically all of his units were commanded by men whom he had drilled as cadets on the parade ground in Lexington. The leaders of two of his three divisions, all of his cavalry regiments, two battalions of his artillery, and 200 smaller organizations had been his students before they became his officers. In the Colonel Munford's Second Virginia Cavalry Regiment alone there were 23 officers who had been



Major-General Joseph E. (Fighting Joe) Hooker in command of the Federal troops at Chancellorsville.

cadets. General Robert E. Rodes, Colonel Stapleton Crutchfield and Brigadier-General "Polly" Colston had served with Jackson on the V. M. I. faculty.

Thus it is easy to see that "Stonewall" was surrounded by men who knew him well—men who respected him—men to whom he was far more than just a commanding officer. The high morale of his army may be largely attributed to the fact that his subordinates knew what to expect from their leader.

**Jackson was more fortunate than he is generally considered in at least one respect. His officers were not raw-boned citizen soldiers; they were highly trained officers who proved a credit not only to "Stonewall," but to the school of arms which they represented. In them Jackson knew he could place supreme confidence for bearing much of the burden of what was destined to become one of his most amazing successes.**

As the march began and the units filed by, Jackson looked into many familiar





*Repulse of Jackson's men at Hazel Grove by artillery of General Pleasanton. They dropped back to the first ravine.*

faces—faces on which he saw the expression of determination which he himself had inspired—faces of men who had followed him in peace as well as in war. It was only natural, then, for him to express his reverence for a great institution with the words, "The Virginia Military Institute will be heard from today."

**Glad Tidings and Sad News**

**A**VOIDING roads which might be observed, Jackson and his corps headed for Catherine Furnace and then, "straight as the needle to the pole," swung up behind the Federal troops. The nine-mile march was interrupted by an attack on the wagon train at the rear, but this attack was successfully repulsed. Late in the afternoon Jackson surprised the soldiers of the Federal XI Corps just as they were eating supper and put them to rout. He had attacked from their rear, charging eastward toward Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. On and on through the darkness he pressed the



*Wilderness Church (in the left center) and the Hawkins Farm (right) as seen from the Plank Road in front of Drappell's Tavern.*

**I**T is naturally impossible to reproduce the entire campaign, but some of the most thrilling bits of action will be condensed into the

completed their march, will reappear and attack the marines, who represent the Federal artillery holding Fairview. Although the march took place on May

ammunition supply will be exhausted, and Funk's men will be forced to drop back to the first ravine. But, after a period of suspense, reinforcements will arrive. The brigades of Archer and Perry, also represented by the cadets, will charge through the clearing and capture the Federal position.

Artillery fire will ring through the hills; hand-to-hand combat will take place within a few yards of the spectators; and, as the Confederates rush through the Federal defensive, the "rebel yell" will be heard again. The short "woh" will be followed immediately by the longer and shriller "who—," which, in turn, will fade into an "—ey" as the "rebels" call forth their courage once again with the yell which helped carry them through many an engagement against superior forces. "Woh—who—ey, who—ey, who—ey!" and the Federals will retreat in the face of an inspired attack.

After the conclusion of the actual pageant, an exhibition drill will be staged by the second squadron of cavalry from the Third Regiment at Fort Myer. Troops "E" and "F," a machine-gun troop, and a section of Headquarters Troop will take part, making up a total of 15 officers, 224 men, 200 horses, and 12 motor trucks. The drill will be executed in the large field in front of the old Chancellorsville house.

**To Camp May 1 At Fredericksburg**

**T**HE V. M. I. cadets are looking forward eagerly to the trip. They will leave Lexington at about 5 o'clock Wednesday morning of May 1 and proceed by truck to the battlefield at Chancellorsville. There they will meet the marines, and a rehearsal of the battle will be held at about 1 o'clock. After the rehearsal they will proceed to the Fredericksburg Fair Grounds, where local CCC workers will have prepared a camp for them.

At 6:45 P. M., after supper, the corps will stage a full-dress review and stand retreat for those spectators who arrive in Fredericksburg the day before the pageant.

About 16,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, in addition to a quantity of artillery ammunition, will be issued the cadets for the battle on May 2. They will wear, of course, the Confederate gray; their field



He had attacked from their rear charging eastward toward Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. On and on through the darkness he pressed the movement against the Federal units—Wilderness Church was reached. One mile east of the church he paused for reorganization. Lee, waiting impatiently in his position, heard the firing cease, and wondered. . . .

It was 2:30 the morning of May 3 before Lee heard news of the victory, but the same courier who brought glad tidings brought sad tidings. Jackson, while making a reconnaissance during the reorganization, had been severely wounded by mistake of his own men.

"Jeb" Stuart was now placed in charge of Jackson's corps. Renewing the attack on May 3, he seized and occupied Hazel Grove, one of the best artillery positions in the area, and from there he swept through a clearing to Fairview, another good artillery position which was now occupied by part of General Howard's Federal artillery. Engagement followed one another rapidly, and so successful were the Confederates that on the night of May 5-6 Hooker retreated to the north bank of the Rappahannock.

The battle was won, and a glorious victory it was, but its mentor was lost, for eight days after he received his wound Jackson died. In accordance with his request, his body was taken finally to Lexington, where it was buried on May 15, 1863, exactly one year before the Virginia Military Institute was again heard from—this time as a corps of cadets in the gallant charge at New Market.

### Guns to Roar Through Chancellorsville Ravines

most thrilling bits of action will be condensed into the pageant of next Thursday. The exercises will begin at 10:30 A. M. at the Bivouac Stone, scene of the last consultation between Lee and Jackson. Here Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, narrator of the event, will explain the circumstances leading up to the movement.

When Dr. Freeman reaches the point at

Battle scene pictures on this page are from drawings made on the field during the battle by a Century Magazine artist.

which the march began, Jackson's troops will appear before the eyes of the masses of spectators. Once again the old Catherine Furnace road will resound with the "tramp, tramp, tramp" of marching feet as the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute re-enact the historic movement executed by their noble predecessors—the V. M. I. men of the 'fifties and 'sixties! Raw film sliding through motion picture cameras will receive an impression of the action, and a graphic record of the march will thus be created 72 years after its occurrence. "Jeb" Stuart's cavalry, which covered the movement, will be represented by the Second Cavalry squadron from Fort Myer.

When "Jackson's men" disappear in the direction of Catherine Furnace, there will be an intermission for lunch. At 1:30 P. M., however, the spectators will gather at Fairview, a point just west of Chancellorsville and very close to the monument marking the location at which Jackson received his wounds. Here Dr. Freeman will continue the narrative address, explaining the general features of Jackson's movements and the circumstances under which the great Confederate was wounded. At the proper time the cadets, having

Federal artillery holding Fairview. Although the march took place on May 2, and although there was much action immediately following the march, the events at Fairview will be those of May 3, after the wounding of Jackson.

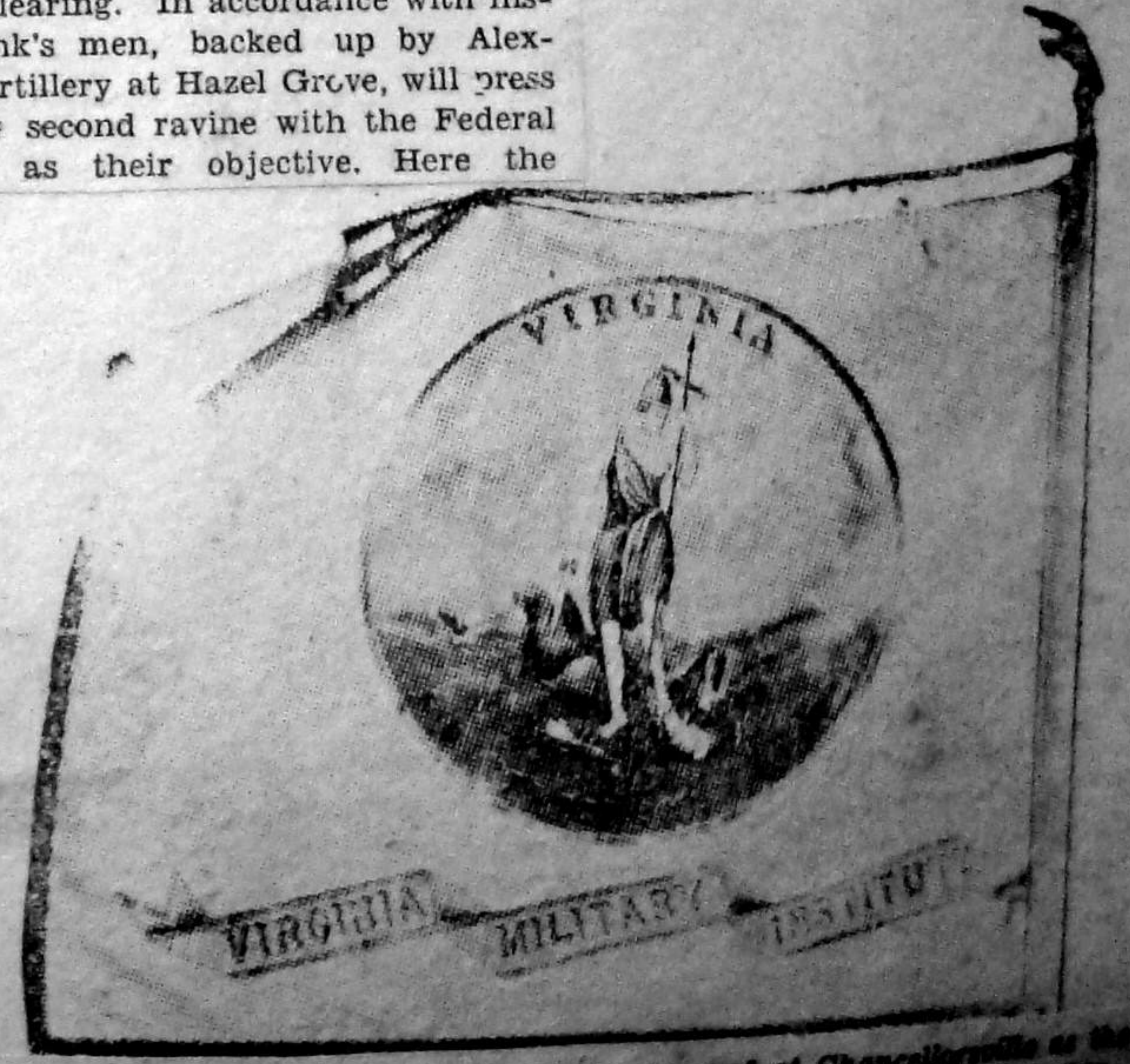
The cadets will represent the brigade commanded by Colonel Funk. They will operate a number of artillery pieces stationed in the Confederate position at Hazel Grove. From there they will sweep through a clearing about 150 yards wide and bordered by woods in which the spectators will be located.

### The Rebel Yell Will Echo Over Fields

THERE are two ravines running across the clearing. In accordance with history, Funk's men, backed up by Alexander's artillery at Hazel Grove, will press up to the second ravine with the Federal artillery as their objective. Here the

the battle on May 2. They will wear, of course, the Confederate gray; their field uniform is little different from that worn by the Southern soldiers of '63. After the battle they will be entertained at a "victory ball," and on Friday they will return to Lexington.

The spectacle will be witnessed by a host of prominent figures. The leaders of the three military organizations furnishing troops for the battle will observe. They are Major-General Lejeune, superintendent of V. M. I.; Major-General Russell, who succeeded Lejeune as commandant of the Marine Corps, and Colonel Kenyon Joyce, commander of the Third Cavalry Regiment and also commanding officer at Fort Myer.

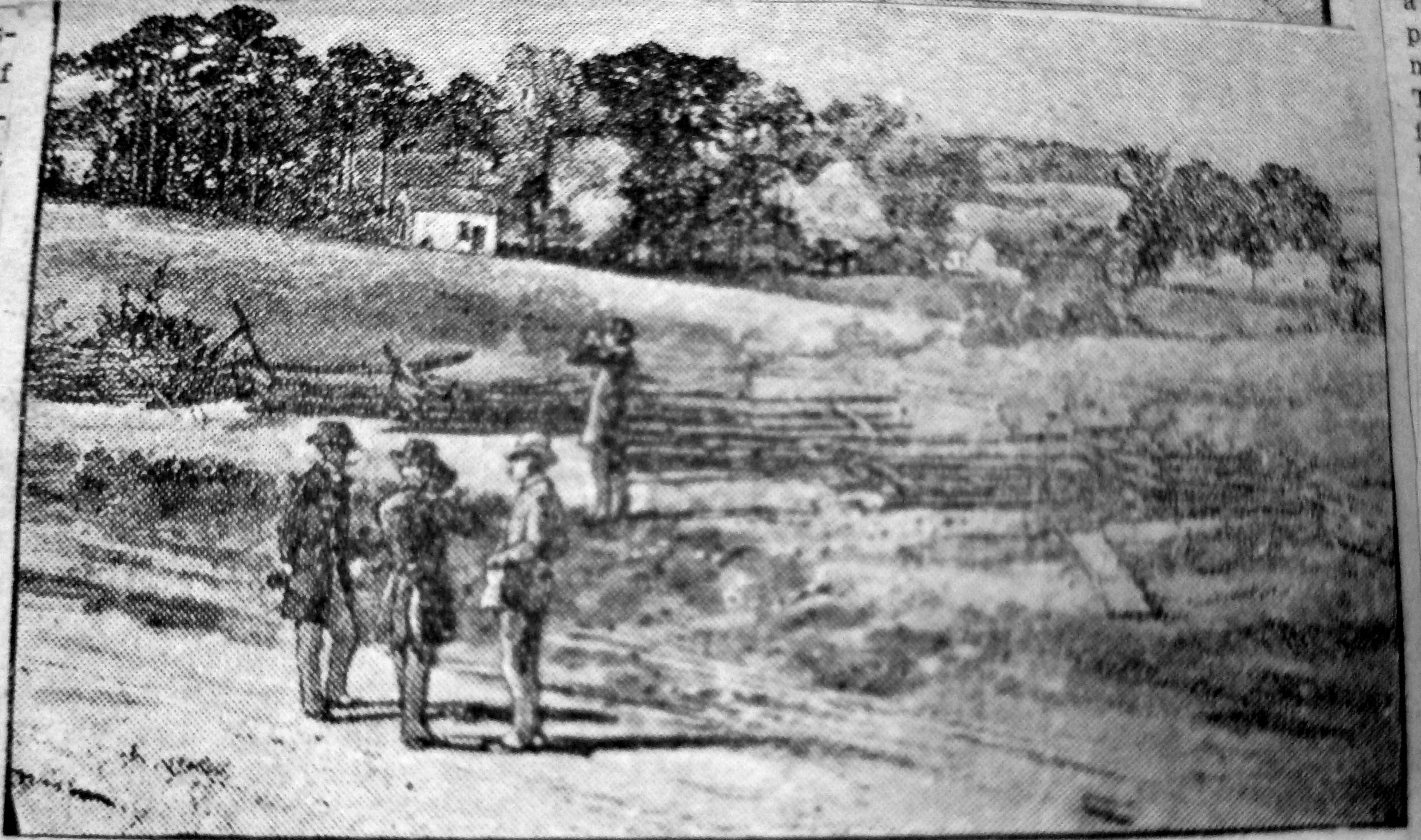


Here is the official Corps' Flag, which while not used at Chancellorsville as the Corps did not participate as a unit, was the V. M. I. Confederate battle flag.



res-  
self  
ol-  
It  
X-  
on  
l-

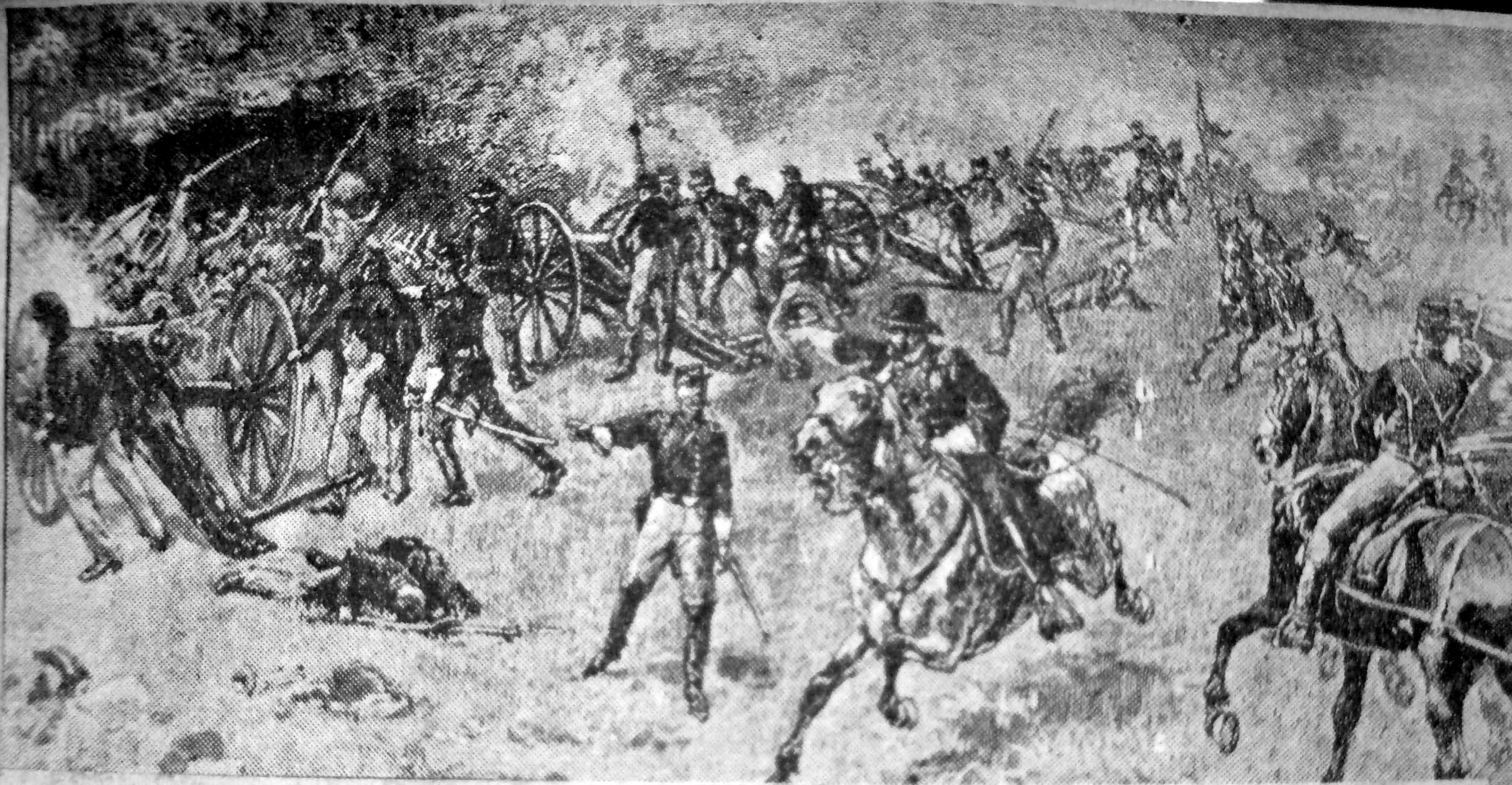
a se  
part  
mer  
The  
fie  
ho  
To  
A  
T  
L  
m  
th  
h  
l  
C



*Wilderness Church (in the left center) and the Hawkins Farm (right) as seen from the Plank Road in front of Drappell's Tavern.*

completed their march, will reappear and the





*Repulse of Jackson's men at Hazel Grove by artillery of General Pleasanton. They dropped back to the first ravine.*



# The Trail's End in 1865 --- Appomattox

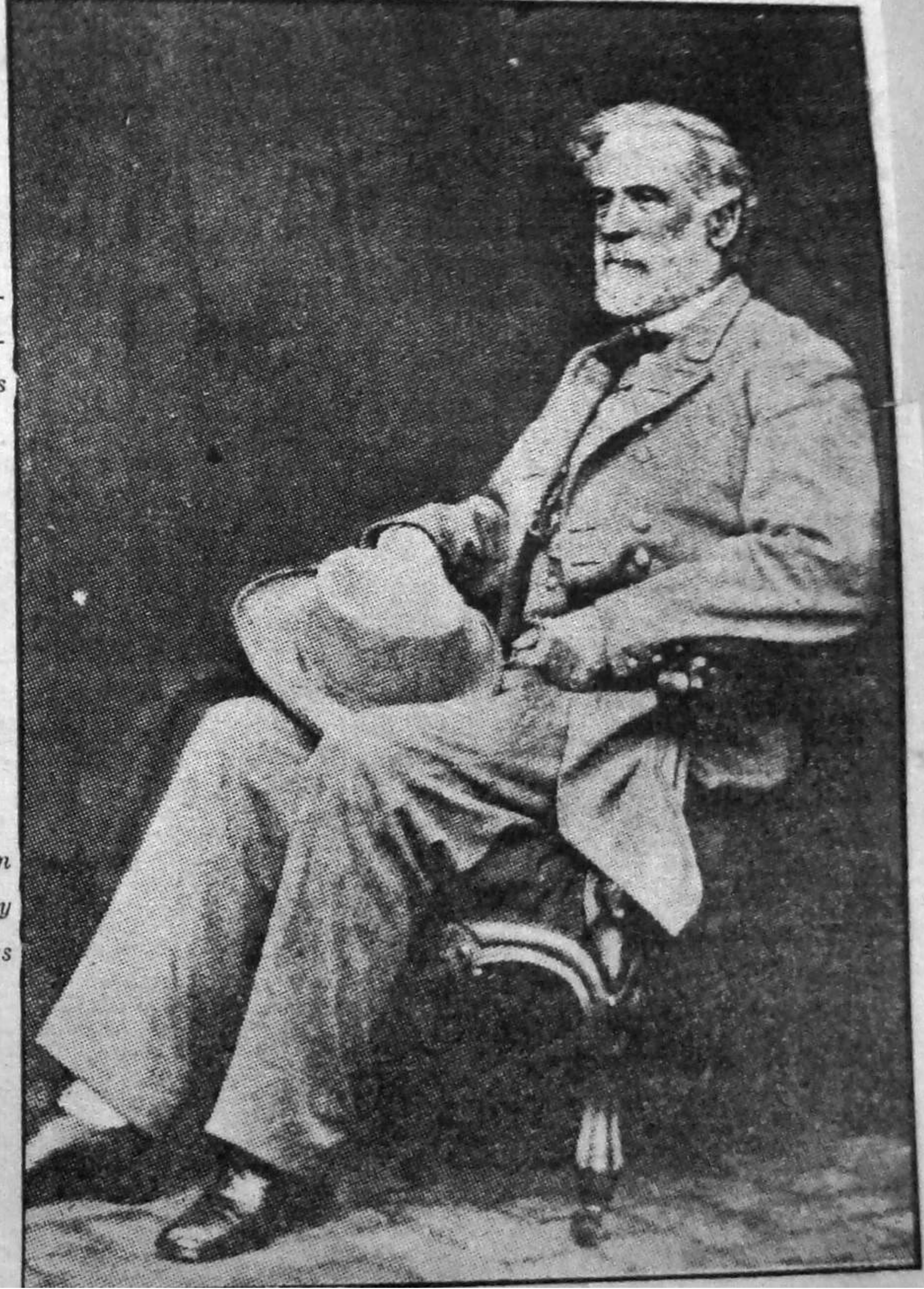
Slave Who Groomed Lee's Horse That Fateful Morn Tells His Recollections Of Day When Surrender, 70 Years Ago, Made Him Actually a Free Man



*General Robert E. Lee (right), beloved hero of the South, who capitulated in honorable defeat 70 years ago next Tuesday at Appomattox.*



*General Ulysses S. Grant, to whom General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, and the hopes of the South just 70 years ago.*





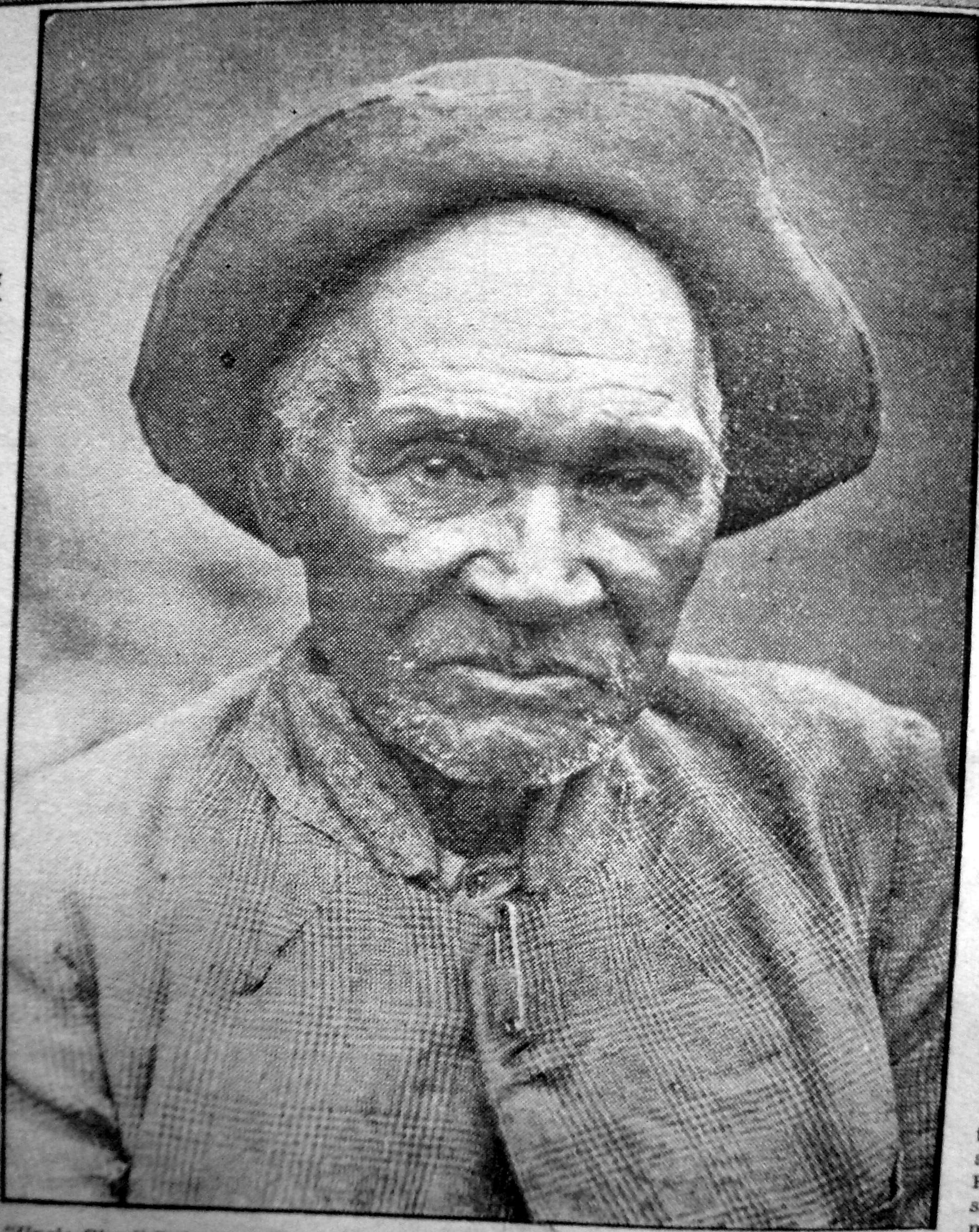
day  
of  
at  
old  
nd  
in  
ly.

ring  
near  
an

een  
rey  
nes,  
oax  
uld  
yes  
he

he  
th  
ce  
as  
of  
of  
at  
h  
t  
ly

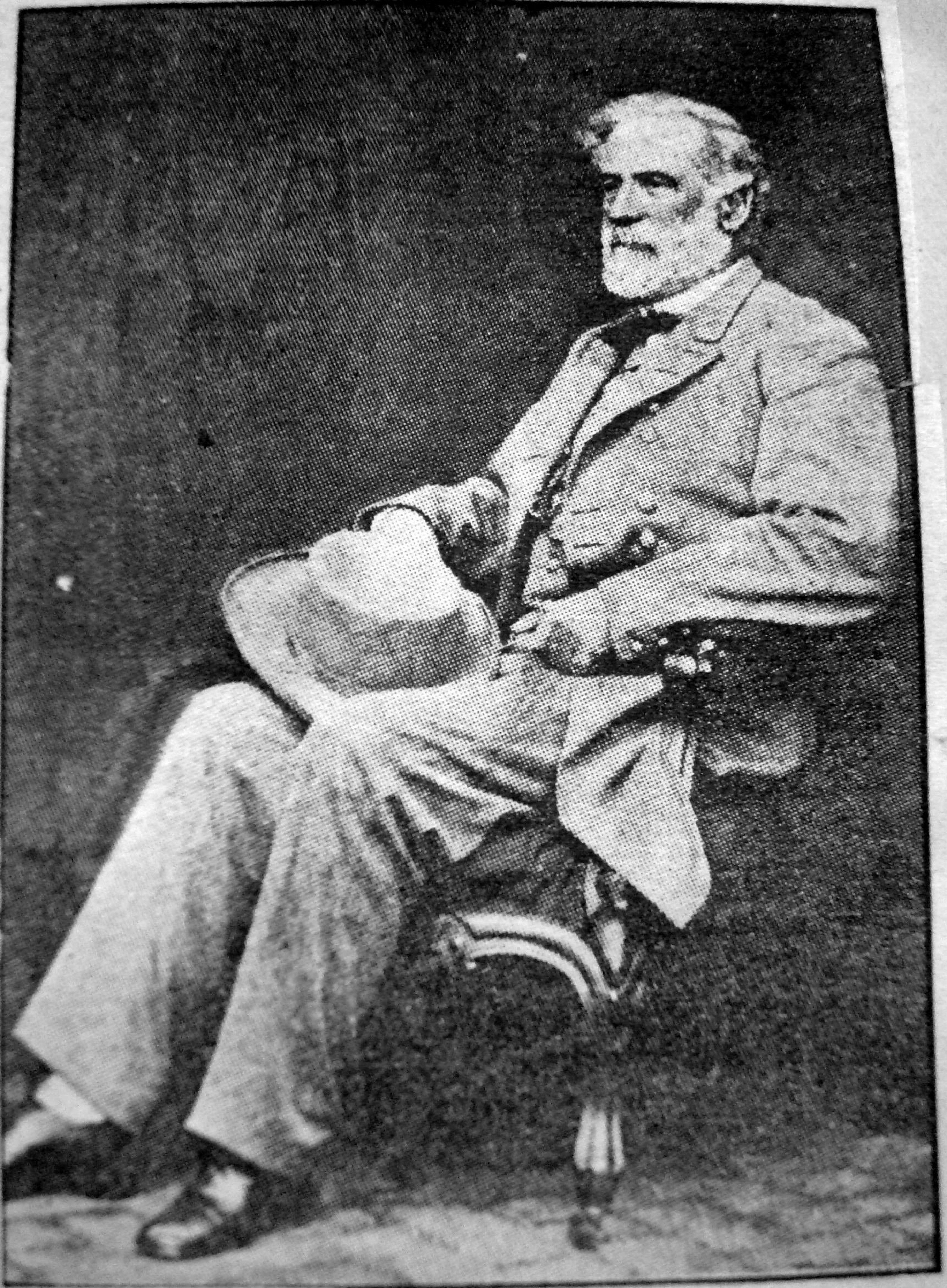
n  
e  
t  
a  
e  
l  
t  
s  
a  
a



V  
t  
f  
t  
'  
c  
J  
sl  
T  
  
h  
ba  
va  
of  
rig  
be  
but  
of  
C  
tha  
and  
Roc  
sam  
pres  
\$7 a

*"Uncle Charlie" James, nearing the century mark, tells of that momentous day when he saw Grant and Lee gallop away together, the latter to return and announce the doom of the Confederacy*





de-  
itu-  
bars  
at.

om  
my  
pes

"pretty much past 80." Available records  
... as close to the century







and discussing his circumstances brought him around to his favorite war story—Lee's surrender. The veteran's son, overhearing the valuable old colored man, commented on the veracity of the Negro's story by declaring:

"He tells the same identical kind of a yarn about it that I've heard many a time from my own father who was one of the soldiers there. He must have been there, too."

### Saw Grant Dash Up On Spirited Bay

"SURRENDER day I was at Appomattox with my master, Bruce James, and his brother, Dr. Fox James, the tooth dentist. Early that morning I was tending the fire, and currying the general's horse. I was his horse boy for a long time, and he often said I was the smartest servant he'd ever seen," reminiscences the old man as he leans forward in his chair and stretched a rheumatic arm toward a small shed about 40 feet away. "I wasn't any farther from General Lee as he talked to those James brothers than that shed, when we suddenly saw a horse and rider atop the hill just ahead of us.

"At just that time I was holding my master's rations in my hands, there wasn't more than that . . ." and the old gentleman indicated about a handful of food . . ." for a man who had been used to the best and plenty of it.

"The horse on the hill top suddenly pivoted and was gone again, but I heard someone gasp 'It's Grant.' Then General Lee in his quiet voice confirmed the speaker's words. Again the horse and rider appeared and the horse loped a little ways toward us, then pivoted and dashed away again. Once more General Grant and his mount, as fiery a steed as I've ever seen, rearing until it looked as though he wanted to peek over the house tops, came loping toward where we were standing.

"Then I heard the Yankee leader call out to Lee to get on his horse and take a ride with him. General Lee signaled to me and I brought his grey up, already so that all he had to do was put his foot into the stirrup. Off he went and met General Grant, and the two rode away together.

ginia (numbering about 9,000 inf'y. The cav'y and art'y, 2,000, broke through the enemy lines and escaped) about 3 P. M. to Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, commanding the armies of the United States. We left Petersburg last Sunday with 30,000 inf'y and have lost by straggling, killed or wounded and prisoners the difference between 30,000 and 7,000—23,000.

BY JAY-BEE

"FEW types of antique furniture have a more romantic appeal than old mirrors. Fewer still have such diversity of style or variety of motifs."

In the "old curio shop"—really the domicile of the best in Virginia antiques—our friend the dealer, recently returned from a pilgrimage to the Metropolitan Museum, with his faith in the glories of antiques refreshed is ready to turn loose his versatile tongue on whatever subject (near to his heart) our fancy requests. But so prominent are the mirrors—hung at every vantage space on every wall about us—that their presence is insistent, and we voice a plea to be told something of their history. Hence in the beginning the already quoted trade bromide.

"Mirrors make a long story," confides the connoisseur, "but I'll sketch as much of it as you'll stay and listen to. We'll not try to chase down the origin of the world, but will content ourselves with going back to the days when mirrors were not glass. That was in ancient Egypt.

"Who knows but what mirrors go back even farther, to days when the belles of the stone age admired their reflection in crystal clear pools of water? At any rate the early mirrors of Egypt were made of polished metals, and were in use long before glass became known.

### First Real Mirrors

### Came From Venice

"MIRRORS as we know them, first originated in Venice, but of those early ones we have little if any surviving trace. Through the progress of civilization the mirror was introduced into England and



peared and the horse reared up toward us, then pivoted and dashed away again. Once more General Grant and his mount, as fiery a steed as I've ever seen, rearing until it looked as though he wanted to peek over the house tops, came loping toward where we were standing.

"Then I heard the Yankee leader call out to Lee to get on his horse and take a ride with him. General Lee signaled to me and I brought his grey up, already so that all he had to do was put his foot into the stirrup. Off he went and met General Grant, and the two rode away together.

"It was nearly two hours before General Lee came back and when he did, guess I was one of the first that knew the war was over. When the word finally went out, you should have seen those soldiers go. I yelled at some I saw scampering away.

"Where you all going?" I yelled. And they said: 'We're going home, ain't seen our wives or children for four years and we're going home.' But just the same if some of them didn't come to their right senses pretty quick, I reckon they never did get home for they were going in just about the opposite direction from home, they was so crazy with joy. I saw some I knew start out that way, when their home was that way," and the old fellow flailed his arm around in a sweeping, all-inclusive gesture.

"Then if you were so glad to be free, how does it happen that you fought as hard as you say you did for the side that was trying to keep you a slave?" he was asked.

That brought a snort from the slave-veteran and he answered shortly:

"Fought 'cause I had to, Master told me to, and what Master said I did."

### Last Survivor of Lee's Staff Recalls Day

**MAJOR GILES BUCKNER COOKE**, 96, last surviving member of General Lee's staff, from his home in Mathews Courthouse recalls, too, that day that marked the end of the trail. In an interview accorded the Associated Press Major Cooke read excerpts from his diary which graphically portray the sentiment among the officers on that final day of the four year struggle.

Notes, written on the field, include such terse sentiments as the following:

"Sunday, April 9-- . . . Colonel Baldwin came to my ambulance about 8 A. M. and told me that all was over, that our army would be surrendered in a short time. Was busily engaged from after breakfast until about 1 P. M. get-captulation.

"General Lee finally and formally surrendered the army of Northern Vir-

the early mirrors of Egypt were made of polished metals, and were in use long before glass became known.

### First Real Mirrors Came From Venice

"**MIRRORS** as we know them, first originated in Venice, but of those early ones we have little if any surviving trace. Through the progress of civilization the mirror was introduced into England and there, was regarded as a luxury of luxuries. As such, mirrors were subjected to heavy taxation, the amount of the levy depending upon the size of the reflecting glass.

"Thus politics influenced directly the matter of style. Manufacturers, to avoid the heavy duties imposed of large mirrors, conceived the idea of splitting the glass, having two small mirrors instead of one large one. The fee collectable on the smaller glasses was quite a bit less than it would be on one big reflector.

"Then followed the style of splitting the mirror but using the upper portion to frame a design, a coat of arms, or a scene still further reducing the tax on the object.

"Most of our authentic old mirrors today are that style, the tax influence being carried down through the years and through the periods from Charles II to Chippendale and even Sheraton. Some modern mirrors still reflect the old tax bugaboo in their

## Split Glass Due To Luxury Tax Of Early Days

three-quarter length glass and picture above."

### Charles II Mirrors Differ From Others

**D**ESPITE the importance of the glass itself, mirrors have come to be known and valued more for their frames than for the quality of their reflections. Among the earliest English frames were some embroidered ones of fabric material, today practically extinct. This was known as "stump work." Then came the Charles II period.

"Charles II mirrors differ from the rest of the styles in the outstanding fact that the glass protrudes beyond the frame, whereas in all the others the glass is set back from the edge of the frame," continues our mentor. "There are few authen-

An early Charles II mirror. And a Q

A Chippendale popular col

tic examples of at least o

"The real Charles II period m

This is the c

the frame,

of jigsaw se

mirror it wa

joined to the

on two uprig

the mirror to

"Next came

her decorative

abandoned to

on the outer

binations by

the sides of

too, became

done by hand

so delicately

lights can th

Chippendale

Many Vari

A S THE

And a Q



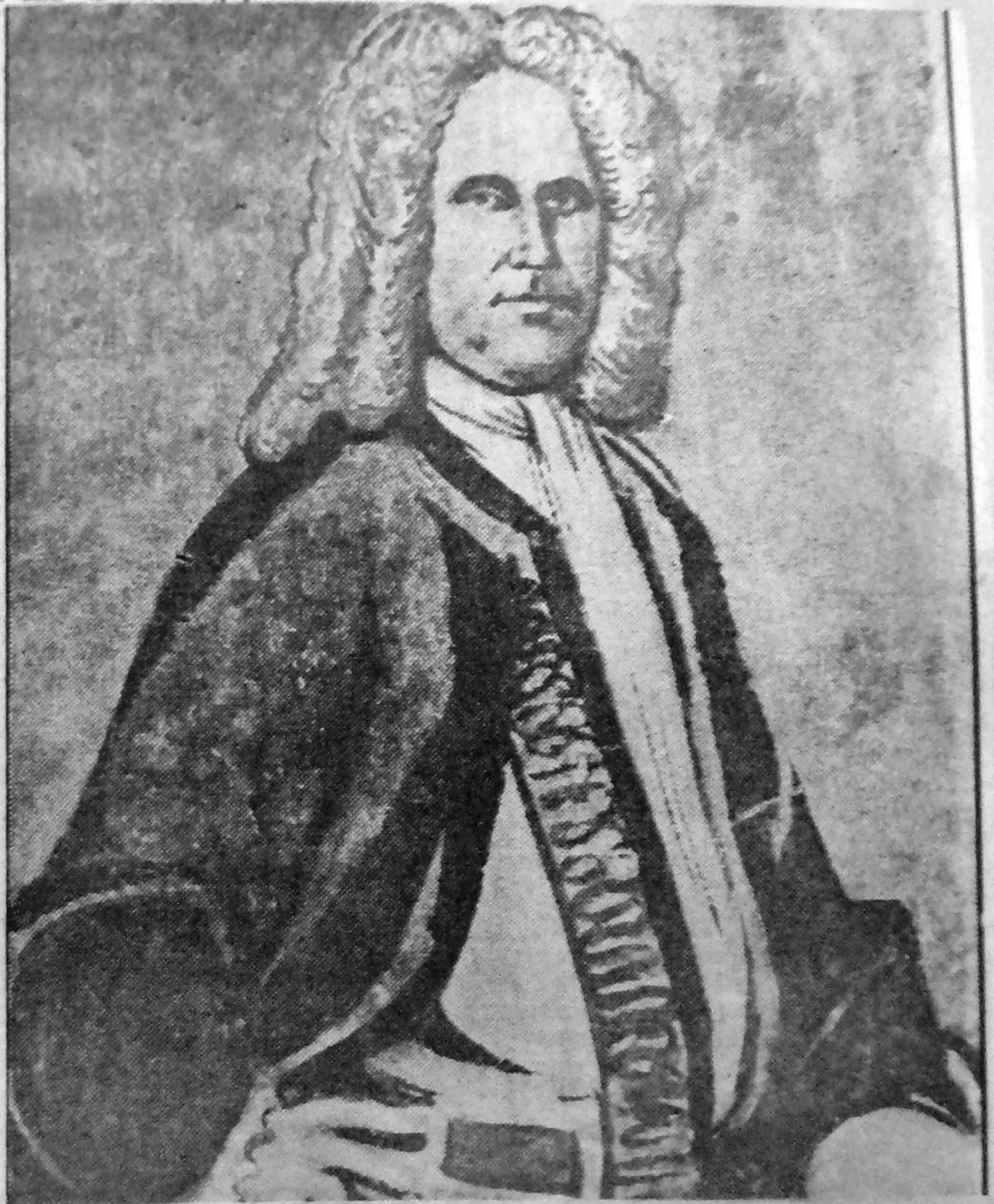
# Knights of the Golden Horseshoe

## Sir Alexander Spotswood, a Man With Vision and the Will to Dare, Left Many Monuments to His Foresight in Colony; His Grave a Mystery

the Governor's salary while a deputy administered the colony.



Monument at Swift Run Gap where the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe first glimpsed the Valley of Virginia on September 5, 1716.



Governor Alexander Spotswood

BY SALLE GRAVATT FOX

FOR many years a gay velvet vest displayed in a case, as one enters the reading room of the Virginia State Library has intrigued us. The card attached to this waistcoat states that more than two hundred years ago it was a part of the wardrobe of Sir Alexander Spotswood, sometime Lieutenant-Governor of Colonial Virginia. Even before we became a visitor to the library and gazed on the vest,

children: John, who died before the restoration of Charles II, Sir Alexander, who carried on the line of the family, and Robert, father of Alexander Spotswood, Governor of Virginia.

### Half-Brother Became Governor of Gibraltar

TANGIER, the birthplace of Alexander, is a seaport of Morocco, on the Straits of Gibraltar. In 1662, as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza on her marriage to Charles II, it came into

English army, Alexander Spotswood grew up among military surroundings, and early in life became a soldier. Promoted from time to time he became a colonel and during the War of the Spanish Succession he served with distinction under the Duke of Marlborough. He was

Alexander Spotswood was the first of the name in America and arrived within the capes of Virginia on June 20, 1710. He landed at what is now the town of Hampton, embarked from his ship and rode in a Bedford galley to Jamestown, going then to Green Spring to spend the

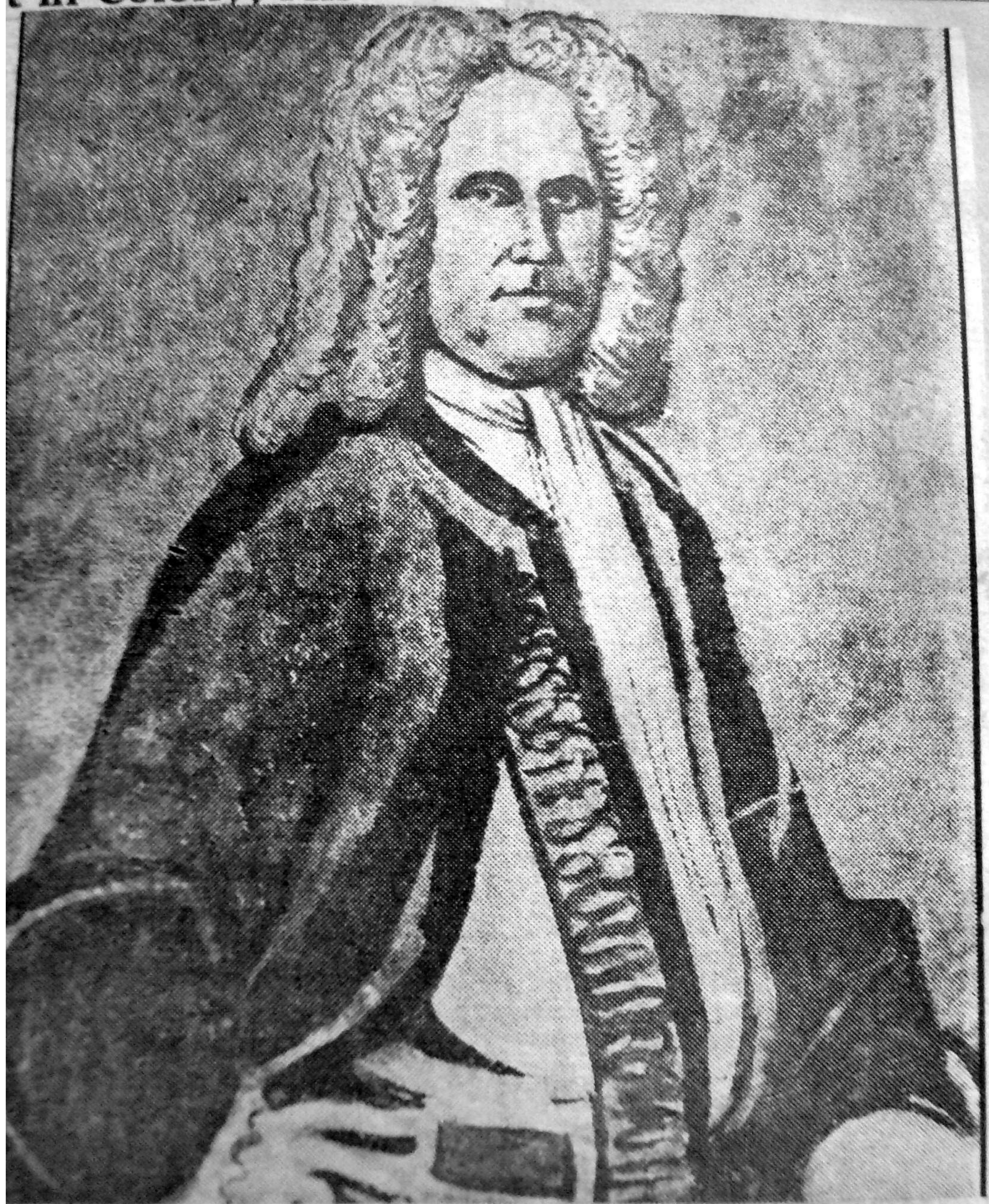






# t in Colony; His

administered the colony while a deputy



*Governor Alexander Spotswood*